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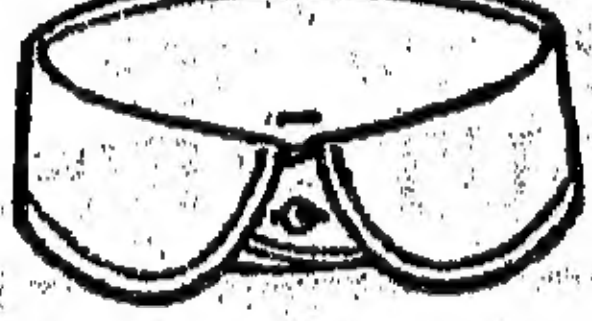
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CHINA TO WAR ON GERMANY
AND AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER"

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, August 14th.

Before seven o'clock this morning I had a telephone message from the Waichaiopu summoning me to that office at 9.15. On arriving there I found myself one of over a dozen foreign correspondents, the majority of whom were Japanese. When all had assembled, Dr. Hawking Yen, Councillor of the Waichaiopu, accompanied by one of the secretaries, entered, and after the customary greetings, informed us that it had just been announced at nine o'clock that war against Germany and Austria was declared as commencing from ten o'clock. An English translation of the Presidential Proclamation of war, which has already been published in the *Daily Press*, was then read by Dr. Yen.

When Dr. Yen concluded, several questions were addressed to him by the correspondents.

Will the Germans be interned? was the first query.

Dr. Yen replied: The regulations will be announced soon. You say whether or not the Germans and Austrians will be interned? They will not be interned.

They will be registered then?—They are already registered.

And the Austrians?—The Austrians will be registered as well.

That will be practically the same as in England at the beginning of the war?—I believe so.

Will the Germans and Austrians be allowed to do business?—I do not know the detailed regulations. He added (after consulting with the Secretary): Germans and Austrians are to be allowed to pursue their occupations so long as these are recognised by the Government as peaceful occupations, and not considered as dangerous.

Will they be retained in the service of the Government?—No, but there will be some few exceptions.

Dr. Yen then made notes from the correspondents on the Press censorship to be established. He also announced that the mandate had been countersigned by all the members of Cabinet.

WHY IS GERMANY SO
HATED?

Herr Georg Bernhard, the editor of the *Vossische Zeitung*, is certainly doing his little bit to "please old Fritz" up there in the Elysian Fields, as William the War Lord so prettily puts it.

In the *Vossische* recently he prints a staggering list of the "beautiful, magnificent, and noble" things Germany has done, and then stands amazed to think that, in spite of all, the whole civilised world still regards the Germans as barbarians.

TRULY MAGNANIMOUS.

This catalogue of good deeds runs as follows:

We have never exercised the slightest pressure on our ally Italy or on Roumania.

We apologised to the Belgians for making use of our right to march through their country—a right which was conferred on us by virtue of international treaties. We have repeatedly offered the Belgian King a peace under the most favourable conditions imaginable, a peace without annexations and with indemnities.

We have treated with the American President as with a bosom friend.

We have closed our eyes to the action of neutral States in gradually stopping all imports into our country, while England and Russia were plentifully provided with all their wants. We have permitted neutral newspapers to indulge in language as bad as that of the worst propaganda of the English Press.

We have earnestly and fervently warned the Russians in heaven's name not to be disloyal towards their allies, simply because in our own relations with Italy and Roumania we have poignantly felt the sorrow of being betrayed by an ally.

We have given the oppressed Poles their freedom.

Oh! how much that is beautiful, magnanimous, and noble have we not done! Yet who is there that thanks us! Throughout the world we are regarded as barbarians, as Huns, as Boches, as cannibals.

OPEN CONFESSION.

What can be the reason? Bernhard frankly confesses that Germany has poured out money like water in order to achieve her ends, and still she has failed. We also know from other sources that she has distributed bombs and infernal machines with reckless prodigality among neutrals, and again she has failed. Where, then, lies the fault? Bernhard's theory is at least ingenious:—

England is still regarded abroad as the shrine of liberty. Why is this? Because our diplomacy is lifeless, stupid, and narrow, while the English diplomacy acts from the knowledge that it is not the deed itself but its tactful and skilful manipulation that exercises the adequate influence over public opinion. This is where the English are our masters.

Probably we have spent far more money than the English on our secret service in foreign countries. Yet what are the results we have to show? Look at Spain, a country where German money has been scattered with a lavish hand. Yet there English diplomacy, effusive, flattering, adulatory, is now having its reward, and before very long we shall see that ancient land of chivalry and romance, with all its great potentialities, attached to the British triumphal car.

Is it entirely too late? Cannot our authorities, even at this eleventh hour, be roused to make the necessary supreme effort to gain over at least this one nook in South-Western Europe to our cause?

Judging from recent developments in the land of chivalry and romance, something like an eleventh-hour effort has certainly been made to repair the omisions of earlier days.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY OF
MESOPOTAMIA.PUBLIC ANGER AT OFFICIAL
INCOMPETENCE.

LONDON, July 2nd.

Nothing in recent years has aroused such widespread anger as the disclosures in the Mesopotamia Report. Nor is this in any way surprising. One has to go back to Crimean days and the exposure of administrative incompetence in that campaign to find anything in the nature of a parallel. The amazing thing is that, following their tragic failure, several of the chief personages pilloried by Lord George Hamilton's Commission were promoted and decorated. This naturally provokes the question whether bureaucracy is, in point of fact, above the ordinary usages of life. It reminds one of the old-time preposterous pretence of Royalty, "The King can do no wrong." What puzzles the ordinary citizen is how it comes to pass that such colossal ineptitude is to be found in high places in the service of the State. A fractional part of the incompetence displayed in Mesopotamia in 1915-16 would not be tolerated for twenty-four hours in any reputable business house. But, instead of being deprived of the chance of further mischief, in this case incapacity is advanced in position or rewarded with a ribbon.

A VICIOUS SYSTEM.

Apart from the personal aspect of the story, one thing appears with startling clearness. This is the vicious system which obtained in certain departments of the Indian Administration. There is no doubt that a deliberate attempt was made to conduct the Mesopotamia campaign in terms of a peace budget. And it is this fact which exasperates the public—the thought that while money was poured out like water our gallant troops were sent forth ill-equipped for battle. Lives were sacrificed in order that expenditure should be kept within bounds. The Expedition started with an inadequate staff and an equipment which was short of the official standard for a "scram" on the north-west frontier.

TWO MESSAGES.

When Major Carter, who courageously exposed the breakdown of the medical service on the Tigris, protested to his superior, General Cowper, about the condition of the wounded, the latter was furious. "I threatened," General Cowper blandly told the Commission, "to put him under arrest, and I said that I would get his hospital ship taken away from him for a meddling, interfering fadist." But, such was the system, General Cowper soon afterwards found himself in a similar position. He telegraphed to Simla urgently requesting more river transports, as otherwise the relief of Kut would fail. Thereupon General Sir Beauchamp Duff replied, "Please warn General Cowper that if anything of this sort occurs again, or I receive any more querulous or needless demands for ships, I shall at once remove him from the force and will refuse him further employment of any kind." This, he it noted, was the attitude adopted while our men were dying like flies on the banks of the Tigris. The *Times* aptly points out that "these two messages are a more damning exposure than any descriptive account of a certain type of military bureaucracy." Under the system which obtained, any officer who reported defects and asked for reform was liable to be professionally ruined.

SEEKING A SCAPEGOAT.

A section of the London Press has seized on the Mesopotamia Report as a pretext to renew their vendetta against the "Old Gang," as they are pleased to call the Asquith Ministry. Needless to say, the Northcliffe papers are well to the fore, directing the attack particularly against Mr. Asquith himself. To Lord Northcliffe's benighted Mr. Asquith is like King Charles' head to poor Mr. Dick. It is an obsession. But in this instance the Commission censures—not Mr. Asquith individually, but the War Committee of the first Coalition Government. It so happens that four of the nine members of that War Committee are included in the present War Cabinet of six members—namely, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Arthur Henderson; while two members of the War Committee were such important members of the present Government as Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain. The Northcliffe papers demand the impeachment of Mr. Asquith; but, as his colleagues were equally responsible with him, it is not exactly apparent how he can be arraigned and they go free. The truth is that this sort of hysterical clamour, which seems to be "common form" at Carmichael House, disgusts responsible men. It is especially mischievous now since it tends to side-track the main issues raised by the Report.

GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

Opinion is divided whether the Report ought to have been published now or after the war. Some hold the view that its publication is a proof of the fearless courage of our rulers; others think that it casts doubts upon our war efficiency which must hearten our enemies and give pain to our Allies. But, having published the Dardanelles Report, I cannot see

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITISH ENGINEERS'
ASSOCIATION.
POLICY FOR CHINA.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the British Engineers' Association the President, Mr. Wilfrid Stokes, after general business had been transacted, said:—

Not very long after the Association started the activities of the Association were more particularly directed to China as a very promising field for the extension of the engineering industry and its products. We then sent out as Commissioner Captain Fitzhugh, with an assistant-engineer named Stevens. When war broke out, Captain Fitzhugh joined his regiment, and Mr. Stevens joined another fighting force. Then the position in China became more complicated by upheavals, and from one cause and another we felt that it was practically of little use to try to do anything very serious on the spot. We had recourse to compromise, and we have kept at Peking Mr. Ramsay, who from time to time advises us as to any points that come under his notice, which he thinks might be of interest to us as an Association. We have been taking advice and trying to formulate some scheme as to what would be the right and proper course to follow as soon as war is over, and the position in China shows that our activities can be usefully diverted into that direction. We have had the advantage amongst others of consulting the Commercial Attaché at Shanghai, Mr. Archibald Rose. We have also consulted other experts on China, and the net result seems to indicate that one of the best things to do, when it is possible to do it, would be to appoint some really good, thoroughly qualified, sound business man of suitable attainments who would make his headquarters at Shanghai, and who would move between Shanghai and Peking, and take charge of the position generally. Acting under him and with him there should be some three or four active pushing young engineers also with suitable qualifications, moving about the provinces and in the important cities of China. The work that would be carried on would be more of a pioneer and educational character. They should be armed with a certain number of pamphlets in Chinese, and provided with information which would give the Chinese the taste for mechanical aids, which they at the moment do not possess owing to the lack of knowledge of the existence of those things and their advantages. Several members expressed the view that to make representation in China a financial possibility, the appointment of a thoroughly efficient man to represent groups of traders would be necessary. Also it would be necessary to receive a good deal more support from our banks than at present to enable the satisfactory development of British trade in China.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PACIFIC MAIL'S NEW SERVICE.

It is now definitely learned (says the *Japan Advertiser*), that the Pacific Mail will open an auxiliary trans-Pacific passenger and freight line, besides its regular monthly service between San Francisco and Hongkong. Two passenger liners will be commissioned on the new service. They will be the *Colusa* and the *Santa Cruz*, each of 18,000 tons displacement, slightly larger than the *Bradford* and the other two liners now on the Pacific Mail's regular run. Growing trade relations between the United States and the Far East have made it necessary for the Pacific Mail to operate its line on a larger plan. Ports of call, which hitherto have been confined to Manila and Hongkong in the South, will be extended to Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo. On their outward trip the two new ships will call at Kobe, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, and Colombo, and on the homeward voyage at Manila, Cebu and Honolulu.

how the Government could avoid following that precedent. Anyway, for good or ill the whole world knows now the lamentable failure of the Indian Government, and also why India has not pulled her full weight in the war. From the outset the energies of Lord Curzon at Simla were concentrated on an effort to keep India out of the European conflict. Lord Hardinge, as Viceroy, and the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Beauchamp Duff, put up opposition against London for nearly a year with that end in view. Lord Curzon had at length to use the powers of the Imperial Government in order to compel them to change their attitude and give help as part of the Empire. When Lord Curzon was succeeded by Mr. Chamberlain the latter was overborne by the opinion of the official world with which he had to deal; Simla asserted its authority, and thereforward what was done was done reluctantly and was attended by disaster.

EVIDENCE OF PARSIMONY.

I have referred to the passion for economy which took hold of the punes in India even after they started upon the Mesopotamia campaign. But that is not the only evidence of the spirit, or lack of the right spirit, with which they acted throughout. It was only a few months back that India raised any war loan, or increased the income tax, or introduced Conscription for the white residents, or raised new troops for the Army. Moreover, it was not till recently that the feeding and munitioning of Mesopotamia were undertaken. Sir Beauchamp Duff refused to build a railway for the use of the forces pushing up from Basra on the ground that it would stop similar work in India; and the Indian Finance Department backed him up on the ground that a railway in Mesopotamia would not pay! When these were the views held by the men in authority it is surprising that things turned out as they did!—H.B.

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APPEAL COURT JUDGMENT.

In the Court of Appeal, before the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Pickford and Lord Justice Scrutton, the appeal has been heard by the defendants, the Ocean Steam Ship Company, from a judgment of Mr. Justice Sankey in the Commercial Court on March 1st, 1917, in favour of the plaintiffs, the New Chinese Antimony Company, Ltd., for £329 damages for short delivery by defendants of antimony oxide ore carried from Hankow to Newcastle, via Shanghai and London. The defendants denied any liability. In the course of his judgment the Lord Chief Justice said:—

The shippers sued the appellants to recover £1,998 damages for short delivery of 76 tons of the ore, which was shipped in bulk and received by appellants for carriage from China to London on a through bill of lading from Hankow. The learned judge, after hearing a number of witnesses, gave judgment for the respondents for £329, which represented a value of 23 tons. As to the remaining 53 tons, he held that wastage, owing to the inherent vice of the antimony ore itself, during the course of transshipment or handling or otherwise, accounted for the loss. Consequently he gave judgment for £329, and defendants have appealed. It appears that the ore was first mined or won at Changchow, up-country in China, 250 miles from Hankow, and that the ore when shipped is carried in lighters on one of two rivers until it reaches Hankow. When it reached Hankow it was taken to a yard in the Russian Concession. According to the evidence, when shipped from Changchow there were 980 tons on board, but according to the evidence, when the ore was received from the yard for the purpose of being shipped on the *Tientsin*, there were 937 tons on board, so that, somewhere, between the shipment at Changchow and the receipt of the goods from Hankow the 23 tons had disappeared. At Hankow there is evidence to show that by the tally system adopted at Hankow there were 937 tons received from the yard. The bill of lading is given, dated December 16th, 1914 for a through voyage from Hankow by the *Tientsin* to Shanghai, there to be discharged and shipped in the *Peleus*, which was voyaging from Shanghai to London. The ore was to be carried in this through bill of lading from Hankow to London for delivery to the shippers' agents. When the vessel arrived in London the ore was sent in several coasting vessels from London to Newcastle, and when eventually it was delivered at the quay in Newcastle the total weight was 931 tons. Now, it is for the difference between that 931 tons and 937 tons that the plaintiffs brought the action. The defence set up was that the appellants had delivered all that they had received. What is the onus? It is the onus of upsetting the *prima facie* case that 937 tons had been received. If there was some presumption against the shipowners, I think it is one which ought to be very easily displaced, and that it was open to the judge, if he came to the conclusion that he did not believe the true weight was 937 tons put on board, to give effect to the evidence notwithstanding the statement in the bill of lading. But on a broader ground I come to the conclusion that the learned judge's judgment cannot stand, because of the statements in the bill of lading. I arrive at the conclusion that the statement in the bill of lading of 937 tons is not a statement which binds the shipowner, except for the purposes of estimating freight, and therefore when Mr. Justice Sankey estimated the 937 tons as the weight shipped at Hankow because of the bill of lading he was assuming a weight for which the shipowner was not liable. Now, if that is so, it seems to me to result in this. That you must at least take into account the two landings at Hankow, where they were put into lighters from the yard and taken to the *Tientsin*, and that if they had been taken into account I cannot but think that Mr. Justice Sankey would have given judgment for the appellants. The only reason he did not take them into account was that he thought he was bound to exclude them on account of the statement in the bill of lading. That being the case, I have arrived at the conclusion that judgment must be entered for the appellants, and therefore I think this appeal must be allowed.

Lord Justice Pickford and Lord Justice Scrutton delivered concurring judgments, and judgment was entered for appellants with costs.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN SHANGHAI.

The U.S. Consul-General in Shanghai, Mr. Thomas Sammons, notes that after 68 years of activities the foremost horse-vehicle landmark in China is now recognising the steady advancement in the sale of motor-cars at Shanghai.

This pioneer establishment originally afforded all the facilities of a successful livery stable, but subsequently added a coachmaking department under the supervision of a number of foreigners, employing 350 skilled Chinese workmen. More recently the coach-builders have been extensively employed in making motor-car bodies ranging from commercial vans and small runabouts to large limousines. The horse-vehicle features are now gradually yielding to the steady encroachments of the automobile department, which is conducted by an American expert, with the result that the horses, carriages, and coaches are being relegated to the rear, while the automobiles and motor equipment are taking first place.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—In the leader contained in your issue of to-day's date there occurs the following—to my mind—peculiarly appropriate passage:—

"In the circumstances, to have sanctioned compulsory military service for all time in Hongkong would have placed the British Ministry in an extremely embarrassing position. Their action would have been regarded as a straw showing which way the wind blew, and would have exposed them to the charge of secretly favouring militarism while openly professing a deep-seated antipathy to it."

The striking applicability of the above passage to the circumstances wherewith your leading article is concerned is, in my opinion, conclusively demonstrated by the following excerpts from the leading article under the title "The New Democracy" contained in the issue of *The Observer* published in London on the 24th June last:—

"Democracy is fighting a life-and-death battle with Absolutism, and that battle is raging all over the world. It will not end with peace, for it represents the struggle of a great principle, and if the German armies are the immediate and visible enemy, there are forces always and everywhere at work to check and embarrass it."

"But in truth and fact our war with Germany is in its essence a war between these two ideas:—A war between the idea that the State should be as much like an Army as possible, and the idea that it should be the living expression of the minds of the men and women who compose it. Our strength in this war has come from the appreciation of this truth. And with the Russian Revolution and the American declaration of war the struggle has become more and more a struggle between these two forces. The stake, indeed, is nothing less than this: whether military absolutism or democratic freedom shall emerge from this war with the prestige of success and all the immense consequences that victory and defeat for one or other of these ideas must bring upon Europe and the World. 'Let me turn my State into a barracks,' says the Prussian, 'and I can give orders to the World.' This war is the answer to that challenge."

The force of such an article as the above, appearing in *The Observer* is derived from this, that during those fateful days at the end of July and commencement of August, 1914, there were waverers in Great Britain as to the course to be taken by her Government regarding the then approaching Armageddon. *The Observer*, to its everlasting credit, came out on Sunday, the 2nd August, 1914, with a soul stirring article entitled "Honour or Shame," from which I have only to quote the following to show that nothing subsequently appearing in the columns of that newspaper can under any pretext whatsoever be classified as in any sense detracting from its loyalty to the true principles of "Imperialism":—

"There are twenty-four hours in which to settle whether the British Government will do its duty or not. If it fails in that duty, the traditions of our great past are extinguished and defamed. We shall have been false to those who trusted us—false to interests as evident, as supreme as we ever had in our long centuries. . . . If, after the lamentable wavering of the last week, we hesitate one day more we shall be too late to influence the arbitrament which, indirectly, but surely will decide our own fate no less than that of France. The hours are numbered."

It is, therefore, I think, as clear as noon-day that in the attitude which you have taken up and persistently adhered to regarding this Bill, you are voicing not only the sentiments of the Prime Minister but also those of the vast majority of British subjects in Great Britain and elsewhere, as testified by the article published in *The Observer* on the 24th June last.—Yours faithfully,

J. SCOTT HARSTON.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1917.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—The Military Service Ordinance is exercising civilian minds not a little, and I would like to add my condemnation of it to those already made public. The Officials responsible should not have their "face saved" by any amendments, but we should insist upon its being withdrawn *in toto*.

The legal machinery for "Volunteers and Reserves" is still in existence and meets all requirements. The former carry on as usual after the War, the latter naturally drop out. Under the new measure and its newer amendment, the Volunteers, also, will be disbanded 6 months after the War, and we shall then, therefore, not be so well defended as before the War.

All Hongkong civilians willingly armed for self-defence at the commencement of hostilities in order to aid the military and volunteer garrison, and, as they freely gave their energy and time to meet an emergency, they very naturally do not see the necessity of conscription in any form, much less for fanciful purposes, after the present emergency has ceased. So far, they have not asked for assistance from the State either in the shape of pay or separation allowance.

The Garrison is still here for certain reasons of State not connected with this War, and the neighbouring States of China, U.S.A. (Philippines), Siam and Japan are all our friends and Allies. The only non-allied neighbouring State is Java (1,500 miles away), and, like ourselves, is not looking for an offensive. Furthermore, the Dutch protest they are neutral. If there is any danger in the mind of the Government to be expected from the few friends in the Colony who belong to this State, then I am convinced that a little Police supervision is all that is necessary, and we possess a Police Force and a large and effective Police Reserve which is entirely a voluntary War effort.

Our enemies, the Germans, Austrians and Turks, are many thousands of miles away, and we, from one writer's point of view, can consider ourselves lucky (in what he did not point out) because we can safely ignore them. If they win, we are too small to make any effective stand against such an enormous Power, and our surrender will only tax the energies of the Governor and the General to the extent of sending off of a cable message, without the necessity of a shot being fired.

This Military Service Bill is, therefore, a farce and intended merely to increase the power of megacephalic officialdom under the cloak of a show of bravery by the "cannon fodder." This may be amusing to the former because they are exempt, but not to the latter who have to do the sweaty time-serving work.

Our motto is "Defence not Defiance," and all we civilians need to do, in my opinion, is to learn how to shoot and take cover. The Police are more than strong enough to quell any improbable riot.

Although many of the real soldiers in this Colony have already done their bit at the front they have now nothing else to worry about except keeping fit, learning to keep a perfect line, and buttons brightly polished, going off to sleep after a night guard, saluting all kinds of officers, etc. These things can well be left alone by civilians for other work of an indispensable value with which they alone are conversant.

In other words, any person of ultra military mind, whether a professional or a mere "Reserve," at 5,000 to 10,000 miles distance from the fighting arena is a mere pimple, and it is absurd to magnify him into a glorified face-ache.

Apart from the minimum above mentioned, the only way we can help the State to shorten the War and bring it to a successful conclusion is to work harder and longer and lend or give any monetary results to the State. Every man in the Colony, from the Governor down to the meanest coolie, is prolonging the War if he wastes his time in any other way. People who are not earning their living by competition, especially Army men and Government Officials, rarely possess much knowledge of the monetary value of time, and unconsciously this fault is extending in commercial offices in the Colony because the Military exigencies somehow make it humanly necessary to watch the clock from four o'clock onwards.

In all our minds we are agreed that the present Bill is the effusion of abnormal Government and/or Military minds

obsessed with the merits of militarism which our patriotic young nationals, who have left us, are fighting (at home) to defend Hongkong against. As we know these local giants by sight, if not personally, the whole thing is so ludicrous that one cannot help laughing and come to the conclusion that, if they retain any spark of humour, they must also be laughing (up their sleeves), just to see how much spunk we have left in us after doing too numerous and too lengthy drills in the hot sun, from which they are exempt or are freely exempted.

Now, turning to practical affairs which may help the Colony and the Empire, we have only to inspect the local Lunatic Asylum. It is a disgraceful place and a crying scandal. Let us build a decent place for the poor unfortunate inmates like the institutions in England and other civilised countries. There are, I believe, more lunatic asylums in Ireland in proportion to its population than in any other country, and consequently this should be a subject dear to the heart of our Governor, especially as the local Treasury is overflowing.

The home of megalomania (a form of insanity in which the subject thinks he is great or exalted) is Prussia, which runs the German nation, and its High Priest is the Kaiser, and his assistant the Crown Prince. Let us, therefore, impress on our Governor that the best advertisement we can get to induce an enormous flow of tourists and consequent trade to Hongkong after the War is to secure one or both of the above-named arch-lunatics to occupy a suite in the suggested new Lunatic Asylum. It could be built magnificently enough from our truly fine granite quarries. A fitting setting for it would be Stonecutters Island, Hongkong, in many ways, is admirably adapted for the life-seclusion of such a man when our men at home catch him. Elba proved itself too near and therefore not safe enough. St. Helena, in these days of rapid transit, is not far enough away and ought to be satisfied with her memories of Napoleon; but Hongkong, being 10,000 miles away, is ideal. If not, why not? Its climate also bears an evil, but unjustified, reputation in England, Germany, and Europe generally, which would not please the Germans, but our people at home would have no regrets on that score.

The greatest punishment we can mete out to the German people after the War is the prolongation of the Kaiser's life, which, under the above scheme, it would pay Hongkong to be very solicitous about. As death comes to us all sooner or later, whether we be Kaisers, Army or Government officials, or "dollar snatchers," what finer or more beautiful resting-place can be found than our "Happy Valley"? A magnificent monument (also from our granite quarries) would continue the advertisement in Hongkong's favour for generations to come. The job being found, a man to run it is the next thing, and surely amongst those high Government officials who recently objected to Germans being excluded from this Colony, the very ideal would be found, as, but for them, even the Kaiser would have been barred and my scheme must have perished.

For these few words, Mr. Editor, I offer no apology, but thank you for the space they occupy. I have sent the usual \$10 for War Charities to the Hon. Treasurer.—Yours faithfully,

A. R. LOWE.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that a further telegram has been sent to the Prime Minister from the joint Committees of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and the China Association, pointing out that the hardship suffered by the Naval and Military Services in China due to the abnormal sterling value of the dollar has been accentuated by a further rise in exchange, and expressing the opinion that the position of the Services urgently calls for the intervention of Mr. Lloyd George.—I am, sir, Your obedient servant,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS
(Secretary).

Hongkong, August 27th, 1917.

OSAKA'S MANY FACTORIES.

Official investigation shows that on June 30th, there were in Osaka 14,212 factories, or 1,450 more than in 1916. The total number of male workers reached 89,927, and that of women 74,284, an increase over those of the preceding year of 8,221 and 4,004 respectively.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

BOAT THIEVES.

When a Chinese, who was found on a river steamer, was charged with being in possession of a pair of pliers and a chisel for an unlawful purpose, Inspector Brown said that there had been a number of thefts on the river boats of late. Baskets, which were securely wired, would have the wire cut, and bags were also cut open, and the contents removed. A pair of pliers and a chisel would, he thought, be very useful for that purpose.

The defendant, who put up the defence that the implements had been given him by a friend, was fined \$25, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment.

OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese man and woman, of Old Kowloon City, were charged before Mr. Wood with being in possession of a quantity of opium.

Inspector Grant said that the house where the opium was found was practically an opium den, all the apparatus for boiling opium being found in the premises. The woman claimed the opium. The man was discharged, and the woman was remanded.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Wood with being in possession of 30 taels of opium. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared to defend one of the men.

Inspector Wildon said that there might be another charge preferred against the man. A Chinese Revenue Officer, who took the opium off the sampan, misappropriated it, and the drug was subsequently discovered in the house of the first defendant in Circular Pathway. The second defendant was also at this house. The Revenue Officer was also being charged.

Both the men were remanded.

GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.

A Chinese boy was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with the theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at \$60, from the quarters of Warder Gast, at Victoria Gaol.

Inspector Brown said the watch had been traced by a pawn ticket, and it had been sold to a pawnbroker for \$15.

Warder Gast said that on the 23rd inst., between 7.15 and 8 p.m., the defendant came to his quarters. He did not know the "boy," but remembered his face, as he had served a term of imprisonment in the gaol. The "boy" asked him for \$2.50 with which to buy a pair of boots. Witness told the "boy" to go away, and he appeared to do so. After the "boy" had gone away witness went on to the verandah, and when he returned to his room he saw that the watch and chain had been taken from his chest of drawers.

The "boy," giving evidence on oath, alleged that on the evening of the theft he was invited to the complainant's quarters by the complainant. He went there, and, as soon as he arrived, complainant put the watch and chain in his (defendant's) pocket, and switched off the electric light.

Mr. Dyer Ball said he found the defendant guilty. His only defence was to bring against the complainant a slanderous and indecent libel. He had previously served three months' imprisonment for stealing, and would now be sentenced to six months' hard labour.

BIG ROBBERY REPORTED.

A Chinese dealer of 23, Des Vaux Road West, has reported to the police that between 4 and 7 a.m. on the 24th some person stole a safe key from his son while the latter was asleep. The safe was subsequently opened, and \$7,153 in Hongkong notes and \$5,000 in Singapore were taken.

OTHER THEFTS.

The master of a shop, 231, Des Vaux Road Central, has reported to the police that between 10 p.m. on the 25th and 6 a.m. on the 26th some person stole from his premises, money and jewellery to the value of \$1,812.

A Chinese student, of 49, High Street, reports to the police that between 10 p.m. on the 25th and 5 a.m. on the 26th, some person stole from a drawer in his house jewellery to the value of \$1,340.70 and a cash-box valued at \$2.39.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

SALE

OF

WASHING

DRESSES

AUGUST 29TH TO SEPTEMBER 5TH.

THESE READY-TO-WEAR SUMMER DRESSES ARE IN THE LATEST STYLES AND MATERIALS, BUT HAVING ARRIVED TOO LATE FOR THE SEASON'S TRADE, WE OFFER THEM AT REDUCED PRICES.

FROM \$10.00 TO \$25.00 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

of 8 dozen.

Sung Tai.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in CANADA FROM

SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Admitted to be the Best

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

147-4

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

WICHERT & GARDINER,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

SMART SHOES

FOR

LADIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.
GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 28th August, 1917.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1917. [974]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLUSA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, KOBE AND
MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and wharves of the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 29th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamship's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 1st Sept. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1917. [975]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIN.
JAVA-PACIFIC LIN.

THE Steamship
"TJISONDARI"
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and wharves of the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd Sept., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamship must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 5th Sept., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd Sept.

No Fire Insurance can be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIN.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1917. [976]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"SANTHIA"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and wharves of the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 3rd Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard and Douglas on 1st Sept., at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamship must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamship, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1917. [975]

ITALIAN CONVENT,

CAINE ROAD.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND CLASSES.

NEW Term for Elementary (Beginners), Intermediate (Theory) and Advanced (Speech) Pupils begins on MONDAY, 3rd September, 1917.

Private classes held in the morning. Examinations for Certificates will be held as usual by the Local Committee at the end of the term.

For further particulars apply at the Convent. [970]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on SATURDAY, 1st September, 1917, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to 30th June, 1917, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August, 1917, to 1st September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager and Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1917. [965]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3432 dated Hongkong 19th February, 1900, for 50 Shares numbered 54219 to 54243, 10263 to 10267, 52840 to 52844, 4138 to 4180 and 56811 to 56815 and Provisional Certificate No. 43371 dated Hongkong, 5th July, 1907, for 25 Shares numbered 88206 to 88230, all Registered in the name of Sir CARL MEYER, Bart., have been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate and this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. 3432 and Provisional Certificate No. 43371 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager. [901]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [956]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 4, "BASILEA," Lytleton Road, FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE with Servants' Quarters.
Apply to—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building. [972]

TO BE LET.

A FLAT at No. 3, Jordan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
KAYAMALLY & Co.,
5, D'Almeida Street,
Hongkong. [969]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
48, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

"HOMESTEAD," No. 43, PRINCE STREET, Unfurnished, immediate possession.
FLATS, "Wild Dell Buildings," Wanchoi, HOUSES and FLATS, Gap Road.
Apply to—
SANG KEE,
Care of COMPTON DEPT.,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. [894]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central, OFFICE in King's Buildings, HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [98]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [941]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [977]

AUCTION

For Sale
by
Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914," as amended from time to time by Ordinances, 1 of 1915, XIX of 1916, XVII of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted in this State:

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- 1 Store (33' x 22'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex pails and over 9,000 cups.
- 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls, thatched roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

- \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the Liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special condition:—

- The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.

- For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the laws of the Straits Settlements to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.

- In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.

- In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.

- Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,
Liquidator

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO,
28th June, 1917. [913]

G. R.
NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [98]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

B

BRANDY.

Superior Old Cognac.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

BIRTH.

DUTTON.—On 3rd July, at 212, St. Leonard's Road, East Sheen, London, S.W., to Mr. and Mrs. G. ALAN DUTTON, a son. [973]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 28TH AUGUST, 1917.

IRRESISTIBLE ITALY.

THE fighting on the various fronts continues with unabated fury, and, save in the case of Russia, the reports for the past week or more show that the battles are going steadily and consistently in favour of the Allies. The military power of the Central Empire was to be crushed by attacks delivered simultaneously from all points of the compass. The plans for this overwhelming assault were carefully prepared at numerous conferences of the Allied leaders, and in their fruition lay the germ of the hope that the war might be carried to a successful conclusion before the end of the year. We see these plans now in operation, and although the disorganisation of the Russian Army constitutes a serious flaw in the working out of the great scheme, the results are still eminently satisfactory. Had Russia been in a position to take the offensive, Germany would have been irresistibly assailed from every side. Even now a hope still lingers that, with Japanese aid, Russia will be able to bring considerable pressure to bear upon the enemy before winter sets in. The whole of the Western Front is ablaze, and we know that the Germans in spite of desperate resistance and enormous sacrifice of life, are being driven back foot by foot. But perhaps the greatest change in the relative positions of the rival armies has been witnessed on the Italian Front. Less than a year ago the Austrians were threatening to over-run the Venetian plains. Now, in spite of the tremendous natural obstacles barring their way, the Italians are seriously menacing Trieste, and the position of the enemy is reported to be so critical that the heavy artillery is being withdrawn from the rear for fear of its capture. The immediate fall of Trieste is

not, of course, to be anticipated. The Italians are still eight or ten miles distant from the city, but some of the intervening hills, which were deemed impregnable, have been captured, and Hermada, one of the key-positions in its defence, is now being attacked with a valour and determination which should silence those critics who have been inclined to take a pessimistic view of Italy's prospects. Hermada, however, is only part of a chain of hills which starts from the Adriatic, and even when it is taken there remain other hills and mountains, higher than the Hermada range, from which the Austrians will have to be driven before the path to Trieste is completely open. The Italians, as one correspondent expressed it recently, are literally engaged in an uphill fight. They storm one peak only to find that there are higher points still ahead of them. This is the experience which the Italian troops have been undergoing all through the war and are still undergoing to-day. The progress, therefore, which they have made recently can only be regarded as wonderful. They crossed the Isonzo several days ago, and pushed on until the enemy were forced to abandon practically the whole of their first line between Plava and the sea, on a front of sixty kilometres. Austrian reinforcements have been rushed from Galicia, but these have been unable to arrest the advance of the intrepid Italians. General CADORNA's massed artillery, we are told, is comparable with the British guns on the Somme. Monitors mounted with the largest guns made an co-operating with the land forces and have considerably surprised the Austrians' flank with the effectiveness of their fire. Italy's aeroplanes are said to outnumber those of the enemy by three to one. Important heights have been carried at the point of the bayonet, and, although the actual area of ground gained has not been large, enormous losses have been inflicted upon the enemy. Twenty-three thousand prisoners and numerous guns have been captured. The effect of such reverses upon a people already admittedly tired of the struggle cannot be over-estimated. If Trieste should fall, the Peninsula of Istria and the Austrian naval base at Pola will be in jeopardy, and Italy will become, to all intents and purposes, mistress of the Adriatic. That is one of the objects for which she is fighting, and we must all hope that she will soon achieve it.

During the week ending August 25th, two Chinese cases of diphtheria, one of which proved fatal, were reported in the Colony. In the same period there was a non-fatal Chinese case of enteric fever, and two non-fatal cases of puerperal (one Portuguese and one Chinese).

The Services Entertainment Fund is at home to all Service men on Sunday afternoons in the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home from 4 p.m. to 5.30. During last month about 600 men sat down to tea on these occasions and spent a happy hour. The greater number of those availing themselves of the tea have been men from the more distant places who have come into town for the afternoon and evening. The tea provided is good and plentiful, but every effort is made to avoid waste. The net cost only is charged to the Fund, and, so far, the cost per man has worked out at something less than twenty-five cents. When the cooler weather comes it is expected that many more men of both Services will avail themselves of the invitation of the Fund Committee, and that it will be necessary to provide further facilities.

MORE GERMAN PROPERTY SOLD.

At Mr. G. P. Lammert's sale rooms yesterday, more German property was disposed of, the auctioneer having received instructions from the liquidator of Messrs. Witke & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell a piece of ground situated at Yau-mati, and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot 203. The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street, near the praya, in Kowloon, and containing an area of 4,500 square feet. The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years, created therein by an indenture of Crown lease dated May 4th, 1898. The annual Crown rent is \$60.

There was a fair company of Chinese present when Mr. H. A. Lammert opened the sale. Bidding commenced at \$5,000, and rose gradually by bids of \$100 and \$50 to \$12,900, when it was knocked down to Mr. Lo Cheung Lim.

THE LATE GENERAL BROADWOOD. AN APPRECIATION.

The following appreciation of Lieut. General R. G. Broadwood, General Officer Commanding the troops in Hongkong from 1906 to 1910, who died from wounds received in action on June 21st, appears in the Times:

"Of all the gallant soldiers who have given their lives in the Great War, few will be more sincerely mourned and deeply regretted than General Broadwood. Any one who has had the privilege of serving under him in strenuous and anxious times in the Sudan and South Africa will not need to be reminded of his fearless courage, tenacity of purpose, and gallant spirit. For many years he worked in the fierce, unceasing heat of Sudan, unknown and unheard of, during which time he fashioned the efficient native cavalry force that came to the front so well and did such good service on many hard-fought fields, culminating in the battle of Khartum. Physically by no means strong, his indomitable spirit carried him through those long years. His great strength lay in the fact, well-known to all with whom he came in contact, from Lord Kitchener to the lowest of his troopers, that he was as straight as a gun-barrel, absolutely trusted by his superiors, and loyal to those serving under him. No one ever heard Broadwood lay the blame for any failure on a subordinate. In South Africa he was the same, and, in consequence, was followed and served with devotion which few soldiers have obtained. Unselfish, loyal, straight, and true are the words that describe a man who died as he lived, a fearless Christian soldier."

On Saturday afternoon a very enjoyable picnic to Junk Bay took place in connection with the Services Entertainment Fund. A launch was provided by kindness of Mr. Dyer, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., and the tea was given by the S. E. F. About forty men from different units shared in the picnic, which was arranged by the Rev. T. Robinson.

Dumb-Bell Island was the scene on Saturday of a very happy gathering of the Army Ordnance Corps and their families, and the hearty thanks of the guests is tendered to the subscribers to the Services Entertainment Fund for their generosity. From start to finish the outing was a success, and much credit is due to Sergeant Field, A.O.C., for his general management of the whole affair. Splendid weather conditions prevailed, delightful bathing was indulged in, and an excellent tea was provided—in fact, everything was ideal, and this was evidenced by the complete and continued happiness of the whole party.

Dr. Low Sui San, M.D., F.R.C.P., D. T. M. (London), whose distinguished medical career in England we referred to a few weeks ago, has just returned to Hongkong from a pleasant trip to China. He has been appointed to one of the medical advisorships to China, and is obliged, therefore, to abandon his intention of practising in Hongkong. Dr. Low, however, has promised his friends to deliver three lectures, to which all interested are invited, at the City Hall, on the following subjects:—(1.) An investigation into the age and sex incidence of the different varieties of malignant disease of the stomach. (2.) Rheumatoid Arthritis. (3.) Acute Poliomyelitis.

BANK OF ENGLAND CHARTER OUT OF DATE.

SPECIAL MEETING TO BE CALLED.

The charter of the Bank of England needs bringing up to date, in the opinion of the financial section of the London Chamber of Commerce. A resolution was moved by one of the members that a committee be appointed to examine the charter of the bank, its constitution and functions, with a view to petitioning Parliament to adopt means by which this private institution may promote the expansion of British commerce and industry. It was decided that a special meeting be called to consider changes in the charter.

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN WEST.

SOME IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA.

GERMANY FROM WITHIN.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH CAPTURE STRONG POSITIONS.

SOME HEAVY FIGHTING.

LONDON, August 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured the enemy's positions on a front of over a mile eastward of Hargi Court, and penetrated half a mile, carrying strong points at Cologne Farm and Malakoff Farm, taking 236 prisoners. The enemy, this morning, attacked the Ypres-Menin Road, using flamethrowers, and momentarily re-occupied the north-west corner of Inverness Copse. Our counter-attack restored the positions. We slightly advanced south-eastward of St. Julien. The enemy recaptured a post south-westward of Lombartzyde. We brought down three enemy aeroplanes and drove down four. Two of ours are missing.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

DESPITE DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

PARIS, August 27th.

A communiqué says:—In Champagne our artillery exploded enemy gas reserves north of Navarin Farm. On the right of the Meuse we vigorously and successfully attacked between Tormont Farm and Bois-le-Château, and captured all our objectives, despite a desperate resistance, on a four kilometre front and to a depth of one kilometre.

The whole of Bois-des-Fosses and Bois-de-Beaumont is in our hands.

We reached the southern outskirts of the village of Beaumont. Our artillery caught, and drove back with heavy losses, a violent German counter-attack which was debouching from Bois-de-la-Waville. The captured prisoners are not counted yet. On the right bank the artillery struggle has temporarily assumed great violence north of Hill 304.

EARLIER CABLES.

FIERCE FIGHTING

STRONG GERMAN RESISTANCE.

LONDON, August 28th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The pivot of the fiercest fighting in Flanders at present is the crest of high ground on either side of the Ypres-Menin road, of which we want to get the whole, while the Germans do not want us to get any of it. A ding-dong strife continues. Sometimes we go forward and sometimes we are pressed back, but each successive time this happens the enemy defences have been rendered less capable of maintaining resistance. We have seen similar phases more than once since July 1st, 1917, and they have always ended in the same way.

A not dissimilar, although more clearly defined situation exists around Lens. Last night the Canadians, with another of their irresistible spurts, captured an important trench curving around the centre of the western outskirts of the city. Another trench, which runs across the Arras road, and down a considerable length of which they are already able to look, is reported full of enemy dead.

BRITISH RE-ESTABLISH POSITIONS.

LONDON, August 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove out the enemy from a portion of a trench to the north-east of Gillemont Farm which he regained yesterday morning, completely re-establishing our positions. An enemy counter-attack failed. The Portuguese repulsed raiders to the south-east of Laventie. Enemy artillery is active near Ypres and Lombartzyde.

"ANTI-TANK TURRETS."

LONDON, August 28th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, commenting on the ridiculous German claim to the destruction of twenty-one tanks, mentioned on the 24th instant, indicates that only a fraction of this number were put out of action. The tanks have done uncommonly well during the past week, but they are meeting with fresh opposition, namely, tank destroyers, which are called "Anti-Tank Turrets." The success of these turrets might have been greater, but the crews of many of them have been unnerved by the line of advancing tanks and have joined in a general stampede by scuttling back to their holes.

FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, August 28th.

A communiqué states: To the north of Verdun, at night-time, there was great artillery activity on the right bank of the Meuse, between Saôneux and Chaume wood. We slightly progressed on the left bank, to the south of Bethincourt, our advanced posts reaching the outskirts of the village.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR VERDUN ARMY.

LONDON, August 28th.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that General Petain has congratulated the Verdun Army on its glorious successes.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 28th.

A German official wireless message states:—The French gained initial successes near Beaumont, but we subsequently drove them back.

Italian Front

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEW OFFENSIVE. IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

LONDON, August 28th.

The capture of Monte Santo by the Italians is most important. The mountain was one immense fortification and had long resisted the Italian progress on the Isonzo, north of Gorizia. It lies east of Vodice and its occupation gives the Italians domination of the Austrian salient between Monte Santo and Canale.

LARGE OPERATIONS.

LONDON, August 28th.

An Italian official message summarises the action to the north of Gorizia from the 19th instant as follows:—The Second Army threw fourteen bridges across the Isonzo, crossed the river and attacked on the Bainsizza Plateau. Directing themselves towards the Jelenik-Vrh Front, they broke through three lines, eventually capturing Monte Santo, and are now advancing on the eastern border of Bainsizza, pursuing the enemy. The captures now total 600 officers, 23,000 men, seventy-five guns, many horses, one aeroplane and other booty.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VICTORY.

LONDON, August 28th.

An Italian semi-official message says that the Austrians considered that Monte Santo's net-work of trenches, tunnels and caverns was impregnable. The fall, morally, is very important, owing to the legendary sanctity of Monte Santo. The Twelfth Division, proclaimed by the High Command as the Division of Iron, was practically annihilated.

Reuter's correspondent at Udine says it is estimated that at least 70,000 Austrians suffered casualties. The capture of Monte Santo removes a constant menace to Gorizia. Further trenches on the eastern slope of Monte Santo, with considerable prisoners and booty, have been captured.

A Paris message says that M. Matzel Hulin declares that the fall of Monte San Gabriele is ensured and the way is open to a considerable advance between Canale and Tarnovo. A telegram from Copenhagen says that the Austrians admit that most violent attacks are being continued by Italians on the Isonzo to the number of 650,000.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, August 28th.

An Austrian official wireless message states:—We took up a new line at Bainsizza and shelled the enemy, who occupied evacuated positions in several sectors. The prisoners now total 250 officers and 8,000 men. British and French aviators are assisting the Italians. The enemy everywhere is superior. Since the 18th instant we have shot down twelve aeroplanes and lost one.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY OFFENSIVES FAIL.

LONDON, August 28th.

A Russian official wireless message states: The enemy offensives in the direction of Vladimir Volynsk and also south-west of the town of Sereth have failed. We repulsed attacks in the direction of Kozdivasarshehly and north-east of Soveja. We further progressed on the Caucasian Front.

G-neral.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GENERAL KORNILOFF.

PETROGRAD, August 27th.

General Korniloff has left for Moscow, after conciliatory telephonic conversations with M. Kerensky.

TRIAL OF EX-WAR MINISTER.

The trial of General Sukhomlinoff, on various charges, including gross neglect of duties while War Minister, is proceeding before the first jury empanelled in Russia.

General Yanoushevich, ex-Chief of the General Staff, deposed to what he described as the terrible plight of the army owing to the almost complete lack of projectiles and rifles on the outbreak of war. The accused, he said, disregarded hundreds of army requests for ammunition. The Germans, taking advantage of a knowledge of this state of affairs, brought up their artillery close to the Russian positions, and created fearful havoc in the ranks.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, August 26th.

The report on the explosion which occurred at the Mare Island Navy Yard last month, in which five people were killed and 30 injured, shows that it was not accidental but was the deliberate act of some person unknown.

BELGIUM AND THE PAPAL NOTE.

LE HAVRE, August 28th.

The Belgium Government, acknowledging the Papal Note, pays a tribute to its lofty sentiments and is grateful for the particular interest taken in stricken Belgium. It will deferentially consider the proposals therein.

GERMANY AND SUFFRAGE REFORM.

DISSATISFACTION AT THE NEW SCHEME.

LONDON, August 28th.

An Amsterdam message states that important conferences at the German Headquarters have been attended by the Kaiser, Dr. Michaelis, General Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, after which Dr. Michaelis returned to Berlin. He makes another speech on Monday. It has leaked out that one of Mr. Michaelis' methods to placate the Reichstag Committee was an assurance that the introduction of the Prussian Suffrage Bill would not be delayed, and that a draft of the Bill is being prepared in accordance with the Kaiser's promises. Dr. Michaelis added that his time was greatly occupied with questions relating to peace conditions.

REICHSTAG MEMBERS ANGRY.

AMSTERDAM, August 26th.

Dr. Michaelis announced, at a meeting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, the intention to form a small auxiliary Council representing the leading parties to consult confidentially with the Government upon important business. This measure, which is left extremely vague, is regarded as an endeavour to conciliate the members of the Reichstag, who are angry at the Chancellor's *volte face* regarding peace and the reconstruction of the Government with more bureaucrats after large promises about parliamentarisation and democratisation.

YIELDING TO PRESSURE.

AMSTERDAM, August 26th.

The latest telegrams indicate that the German Government is gradually, if unwillingly, yielding to the pressure for enlarged powers for the Reichstag, as is evidenced by the summoning of the Reichstag leaders to discuss various matters in addition to the Papal Note. Dr. Michaelis' statements on the subject are very vague, and it is uncertain to what extent the members of the Reichstag will be consulted.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

LONDON, August 28th.

In the course of his speech before the Main Committee of the Reichstag, Dr. Michaelis announced that it was proposed to form a "Free Commission" consisting of seven members of the Reichstag and seven Federal Councillors, under the presidency of the Chancellor, the members of which must not be regarded as members of either House.

The *Weser Zeitung* says Dr. Michaelis returned from Headquarters requisitely authorised, and, also with the Crown's assent, to transform Alsace-Lorraine into an independent Federal State. The papers state that the majority of the members of the Reichstag openly declared that they considered the parliamentarisation of the Government of the country quite a different thing from the proposed Commission. The *Cologne Gazette* says the Socialists and the Centre Party have each two members and the National Liberals, Conservatives and Progressives one each on the Commission.

PACIFIST PREMISES RAIDED

LONDON, August 28th.

The police have raided the residence of the pacifist, Mr. E. D. Morel, at King's Langley. They have also raided the offices of the Union of Democratic Control, in London, the Secretary of which has been seized, as well as numerous documents.

GERMAN AEROPLANES OVER HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, August 28th.

The Dutch Government has protested against German aeroplanes flying over Dutch territory on the 18th instant and dropping bombs. The Government does not accept the German explanation that the aeroplanes lost their way in the North Sea.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE OPENS.

MOSCOW, August 28th.

The Conference opened with a speech by M. Kerensky. The thoroughfares were thronged with Maximilians, who protested against the Conference and provoked a partial strike in many of the factories. The trams were idle and the restaurants and hotels were closed. The Mayor, together with Socialist revolutionaries and Democrats, appealed to the workers and soldiers to maintain calm.

STRIKING SPEECH BY M. KERENSKY.

M. Kerensky, in a powerful speech at the Moscow Conference, declared that any attempt to take advantage of the Conference to attack the Provisional Government would be pitilessly repressed with blood and fire. He warned those thinking that the moment had arrived for the overthrow of revolutionary power with bayonets, that the boundless confidence of the people and millions of soldiers supported the Government, which believed in telling the truth to their enemies within and without, as well as to their friends. He impressed upon the assembly the fact that the State was passing through a period of mortal danger. He emphasised that patriotism demanded a concentration of effort against the enemy and the forgetting of domestic quarrels. The country's difficulties were accentuated by the Separatist movement among certain Russian Nationalists, and the shameful voluntary retreat of troops. Those who had once trembled before the autocrats now marched armed against the Government. The Government would like to make those who had exceeded its limits of patience to remember the time of Tsarism. The Government would be implacable because it was convinced that supreme power alone could save the country. He paid a tribute to the self-denial of the officers who had battled against anarchy and the disorganisation of the Army, and earnestly appealed to the Conference to assist in the consolidation of the conquests of the Revolution. He referred to the unfriendly attitude of certain Russian nationalities. Russian Democracy would give what it had promised, but where the limit of tolerance was passed it would cry "Hands off!" The Government would forcibly prevent the re-opening of the dissolved Finnish Diet.

GENERAL KORNILOFF.

PETROGRAD, August 28th.

General Korniloff, in the course of an interview, stated that the safety of the Army was dependent on his disciplinary proposals, and those betraying the country behind the front should be punished like traitors in the Army.

MILITIA RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, August 26th.

The Militia, who have been substituting for the Police since the Revolution, have resigned in a body owing to their request for an increase of pay being refused.

BIG FIRE IN PETROGRAD.

MANY CASUALTIES.

PETROGRAD, August 26th.

Following an explosion in the Okhla quarter of Petrograd, a fire broke out, causing other explosions. Four factories and a number of houses were destroyed. One hundred and twenty persons were killed and injured in the explosion.

HOW SCOTTISH OFFICERS RETURNED THE WOMEN'S SALUTE.

One of the girls in the Women's Auxiliary Service who had been in France some weeks wrote to a friend in England to say that the most amusing part of the life in France was when Scottish officers came along. In the days when the corps first landed on the other side of the Channel we were told to salute officers. "But the Scottish officers, in acknowledgment of our salute, always caught hold of their kilts and curtsied. So we are told not to salute officers now!"

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

SITUATION IN KWANGTUNG.

SHANGHAI, August 27th.

Long Chi-kwong has been requested to go to Peking to report on the situation in Kwangtung.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, August 27th.

REGULATIONS REGARDING GERMANS.

The Civil Governor has sent a dispatch to all the local authorities asking them to report upon the German schools and German teachers in their respective districts.

A telegram has been received from the Minister of War containing the regulations to be observed regarding the enemies of China. (1) An enemy who wishes to leave any place must report his name, address, age and employment to the Local Authorities five days before his departure. A passport will then be issued. (2) Baggage owned by Germans must be well searched.

GENERAL LUK'S VIEW.

General Luk Wing-ting told one of his visitors the other day, that he had always favoured President Li Yuen-hung, and did not like to have the Provisional Government established before Li Yuen-hung had resumed the Presidency. He thought it would be time to establish the Provisional Government when Li had definitely refused to resume office.

DEPARTURE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

The Civil Governor, Chin Hing-lan entertained a number of important persons to dinner yesterday and informed them that he had resigned office. Although it is not known whether his resignation has been accepted he left for Hongkong by this morning's train. His departure was kept secret.

The seal of the Civil Governor has been handed over to the Provincial Assembly by the Superintendent of Civil Affairs Yung Ka Sun in accordance with the orders given by Chu before he left.

A special meeting of the members of the Provincial Assembly has been called to choose a successor to Chu and we understand that the Tuchen has called the Authorities together for the same purpose.

POLICE RESERVES AT MACAO.

About 150 men of the Hongkong Police Reserve, accompanied by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), and Chief Inspector Leo d'Almada, journeyed to Macao on Saturday to take part in the Macao Volunteer Corps celebration of the third anniversary of the formation of the Corps. The Police Reserve contingent, which was accompanied by the band, buglers and drummers, reached the Portuguese Colony soon after mid-day and at once marched to the Volunteer headquarters. In the afternoon the Reserves took part in a review at Long Ting-Chia camp, and also marched past.

The officers of both Corps subsequently sat down to dinner at the Macao Hotel, when Mr. Jenkin, in proposing the toast of the Macao Volunteer Corps, returned thanks, in the name of the Hongkong Police Reserve, for the invitation which had been sent to them from Macao, and also for the great hospitality which had been extended to them. The honour, he said, was deeply appreciated, and he expressed the hope that at the next anniversary of the Hongkong Police Reserve, the Macao Volunteer Corps would not refuse an invitation to attend. The dinner was followed by an enjoyable conversation in the Volunteer Headquarters, which was very largely attended.

When the Police Reserves left for Hongkong on Sunday afternoon they were given a very hearty send off. As the ship was about to leave the Police Reserve Band played the Portuguese National Anthem, and the band of the Volunteer Corps replied with the British National Anthem, amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

U.S.A. EXPORT PRIVILEGES FOR ALLIES.

It is reported from Washington that the United States Government has announced that the Allies will be accorded the privilege of purchasing goods in the United States at the same prices as the United States Government. Such goods, however, are limited to materials for war service, and guarantees will have to be given to the United States Government that the goods will be used for no other purpose.

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FOOD FOR GERMANY. NINE-TENTHS OF IMPORTS STOPPED.

Adverse criticism has been made with reference to our Ministry of Blockade in connection with the supplies of food-stuffs by neutral countries to Germany. There has been a revival of the attacks on the department in consequence of a statement by *The World*, New York, that in the year 1916 Scandinavia and Holland sent into Germany the following quantities, in metric tons, of foodstuffs:

Butter	52,800
Meat	115,800
Pork products	68,800
Condensed milk	70,000
Potato meal	178,500
Cheese	70,500
Eggs	46,400
Sugar	12,000
Fish	407,000
Vegetables	215,000

These figures are formidable, and to them must be added considerable quantities of other foods that are collected in small portions and taken into Germany in bulk. Agents have purchased cocoa in packets at retail shops, and, by a regular system of extensive buying, have accumulated valuable supplies. In the meantime, the critics point out, the exports to our shores from Holland have diminished. It is urged that the remedy is to step the raw material from going into neutral countries that supply Germany to stop fodder from going to Holland on the assumption that it will feed cattle that will ultimately go to Germany.

It must be borne in mind that goods may go straight into Germany from Holland and Denmark without sea risks, and that Germany will outbid us in price for every article. The Dutchman with goods for sale has the choice between an easy and low market and a difficult market at a lower price. The Dutchman is subject to the laws of human nature. But, say the critics, if the supply of fodder is conditional upon goods in return that will compel the bringing of food to this country instead of to Germany. In a sentence, they call for what is termed "a real blockade." This is not the simple course that may appear, as the following statement made by a high authority to a representative of *The Daily Telegraph* on July 3rd may show.

AMERICAN PRESSURE.

"Undoubtedly the amount of foodstuffs sent by neighbouring neutrals into Germany has been notoriously considerable; indeed, it has been a matter of constant observation for months. It is, of course, food produced by the neutral countries themselves. Not any of the articles enumerated were imported by the neutral countries, and it is very much to be hoped that the United States will see the way to put pressure upon those countries to prevent the continuance of what is going on. It would be a great mistake to minimise the importance of the quantities of food going in from the neutrals, because it is a serious matter, but, even if the figures as stated are accepted, the supplies thus obtained amount to sufficient to feed 2,500,000 people for a year. Take those figures, and remember that the population of Germany and Austria is over 100,000,000. As a matter of fact, something like nine-tenths of the amount of food imported into Germany before the war has been stopped."

"With regard to the comparatively small percentage still going in, the difficulty of stopping it has been that it has been produced in the neutral countries and has not passed through the blockade at all. It has been suggested more than once that it could have been stopped by depriving the neutral countries concerned of all imported food and fodder stuffs. The direct action of such a step is not quite certain, because, although the deprivation of imported fodder would no doubt mean a considerable reduction of the agricultural produce of the neutral country, yet it might well be that she would elect to send the whole of her produce into Germany instead of part to this country, and the net result might be that Germany would be no loser."

BLOCKADE LAW.

"At the same time it is undoubtedly true that a threat to cut off the whole of the food and fodder imports into any of these neutral countries would be a very powerful persuasive argument, and might be expected to produce an important change in their attitude towards German trading, but the difficulty in utilising it up to now has been that if the fodder stuffs destined for the neutral countries had been put into the Prize Court here—the only way they can be dealt with—the Prize Court would certainly have released them unless it could be shown that that fodder was actually destined for Germany. It would be necessary to prove that it was destined to feed animals part of whose produce would, or might, go to Germany. That would not be regarded as evidence of enemy destination, and the British Government would therefore have had the humiliation of being defeated in their own courts, apart from the fact that their attempt to stop the imports concerned would have been ultimately ineffective."

"The case of the United States is, of course, entirely different. They are selling their own products, and are entitled to make any condition they like upon their sale. They may say to any neutral country, 'You shall not have our maize, or other cereals, unless you will undertake not to supply this or any article of food to Germany.' Blockading operations can only proceed according to international law, and that law requires that before goods arrested can be condemned they must be put into the Prize Court. That makes the real difficulty of taking many of the steps that are so lightly recommended by critics."

DODGING THE BLOCKADE.

In the Prize Court in London the President, Sir Samuel Evans, under the provisions of the Boprials Order in Council, directed the sale and detention in court of the proceeds of a large number of goods of Austrian and German origin despatched through the parcel post for South America.

The parcels were seized on neutral vessels at Kirkwall, and examination revealed that they contained a variety of articles of typical enemy manufacture, including cutlery, ornamental jewellery, gloves, bone buttons and photographic apparatus. The parcels, it was discovered, were sent from various places in enemy countries to firms at Gothenburg, where the original labels were defaced or removed and fresh ones substituted, on which the names of firms in Buenos Ayres were placed, and the parcels were then sent through the post as consigned from Gothenburg. The postal censors, however, came across letters from the original consignors to the consignees in South America, enclosing invoices and indicating how the goods were being sent. One such letter from a Bremen firm stated that they had wireless information that thousands of parcels had gone through in this way.

"THE OUTCAST."

At the Theatre Royal this evening the Fawley Company will present *The Outcast*, a love story of modern life by Hubert Henry Davies, in which Miss Eva Lang is the dominant figure. The play met with a splendid reception in Shanghai, where it was given on six nights, and it is expected that it will prove equally popular in Hongkong. Miss Lang has appeared in the title rôle on more than a thousand occasions, having taken the leading part in London, New York and on tour, and everywhere her acting has received the highest encomiums from the critics. The story tells how the outcast is taken in hand by a man disappointed in love and for a year is given everything but the status of a wife. From a slangy, badly-dressed, reckless creature of the streets she becomes an accomplished and beautiful woman. The crisis is reached when her protector wishes to turn again to the woman who previously refused his offers of marriage.



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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to REIS & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

NEWCHWANG	"SINGAN"	On 28th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"OHENAN"	On 28th Aug. 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 30th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 30th Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 31st Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANNU"	On 2nd Sept. D'Light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidsips, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wossing.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 26

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 28th Aug. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,

CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE SHIDZUKA MARU (WED'DAY, 12th Sept., at Noon.)

VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, INABA MARU (MONDAY, 8th Oct., at Noon.)

SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

YOKOHAMA NIKKO MARU (FRIDAY, 14th Sept., at 11 A.M.)

YOKOHAMA BENTEN MARU (THURSDAY, 30th Aug., at Noon.)

YOKOHAMA KITANO MARU (SUNDAY, 2nd Sept., at 11 A.M.)

YOKOHAMA HIRANO MARU (SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at 11 A.M.)

YOKOHAMA FUSHIMI MARU (SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at 11 A.M.)

YOKOHAMA PENANG MARU (SATURDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.)

YOKOHAMA TOTOMI MARU (SATURDAY, 8th Sept., at Noon.)

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

PANAMA and COLON.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

Telephone Nos. 292 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

E. MOEL, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI, 7th Sept.
PERIA MARU	9,000	SATUR, 23rd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI, 5th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON, 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI, 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR, 10th Nov.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU ... 18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU ... 17,200 "
SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$185.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

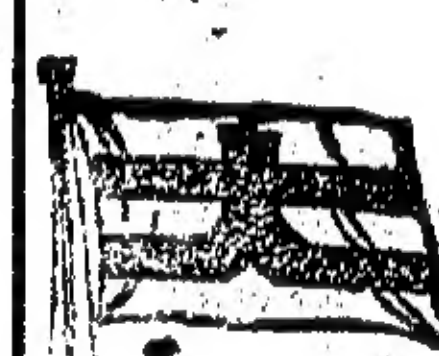
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA

"CHICAGO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 28th Aug. at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU" ... FRIDAY, 14th Sept. at Noon.
"HAWAII MARU" ... WED'DAY, 26th Sept. at Noon.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamu, Keelung and Auping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 30th Aug., at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon.
"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 9th Sept., at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 764 and 765

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